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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. NON-RATIFICATION OF 1974, 1976 NUCLEAR TEST TREATIES HIT

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 10 Apr 84 pp 1-6

[V. Ganzha article: "Why Aren't Treaties Ratified?"]

[Text] Limiting and eventually totally banning nuclear weapon tests has always been and still is one of the overriding problems to resolve in bringing the nuclear arms race to an end.

The conclusion in 1974 of the Treaty Between the Soviet Union and the U.S. on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapons Tests was a landmarking event. The parties undertook not to conduct underground nuclear weapon tests having a yield exceeding 150 kilotons. That meant proscribing the testing of munitions of high power and, therefore, extremely dangerous to the surrounding environment.

In 1976, the Soviet Union and the U.S. concluded yet another treaty, one about underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes which also limited the yield of nuclear explosions used for all kinds of national economic projects.

While signing those agreements, the USSR proceeded from the principle that to have fixed the 150-kiloton threshold for nuclear explosions was an important thing as it confined the nuclear warhead capability produced by the parties concerned to certain limits. Furthermore, that measure was to be an important step forward towards the earliest possible attainment of the principal objective, a total nuclear test ban.

Attaching great importance as it does to the limitation of the testing of nuclear weapons and to the enforcement of the accords arrived at, the Soviet Union has been faithfully honouring the 1974 and 1976 treaties ever since they were signed, although they have never been ratified.

That has not been the American way. The treaties have proved to be by no means to their liking. The nuclear arms build-up, started by the Reagan administration, requires the testing of higher-than-150-kiloton-yield munitions. With almost 10 years gone since the treaties were signed, neither of them has actually come into force because of Washington's boycott of their ratification.

The treaties have been a subject of unending controversy in the U.S. for years. Yet Washington has been discovering excuse after excuse to scuttle away from

their ratification. Once in office, the Reagan administration declared that it was necessary to have the 1974 and 1976 treaties reconsidered because of the alleged impossibility of effective monitoring of compliance with them. It has now become clear to everybody that what does not suit Washington is not only the ending of nuclear weapon tests within the shortest possible time-limits, but also the accords imposing any restrictions whatsoever on those tests.

The major reason behind Washington's bid to undermine the accords signed at top level resides in the U.S. imperialist plans to achieve military preponderance over the USSR and to speed up the development of all types of nuclear weapons, strategic ones, first and foremost.

The Washington directives relating to military preparations provide for close on 17,000 new nuclear warheads to be made within the next few years. A former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Eugene Rostow declared in Congress that the United States would yet have to conduct tests for quite a long time, perhaps, even the tests of such armaments which would exceed the established 150-kiloton-yield limit. No comment, as they say.

Naturally, this outspokenly militarist line of Washington has been worrying public opinion, that of the United States included. So the present U.S. administration, particularly now in the course of the election campaign, is resorting to all kinds of tricks to disguise its true intentions designed to destroy the existing system of arms limitation accords.

That is precisely what should be seen behind the U.S. proposal of 1983 for further talks to reconsider the provisions of the 1974 and 1976 "threshold" treaties concerning the questions of control. It was declared that the American side was not certain of assuring sufficiently dependable verification of compliance with them and that there was some reason to suspect the USSR of breaking accords about not exceeding the 150-kiloton nuclear test threshold. In consequence, the U.S. offered to "update" verification measures. The Reagan administration has actually been pressing for the existing treaties to be revised.

In recent years, the U.S. has been bringing the issue of control up over and over again to thwart not only possible accords, but the very process of negotiation as well. As soon as the public demand for negotiations becomes more pressing or some progress towards any particular accord appears to be made, Washington comes up with the argument of "insufficiency" and "unreliability" of verification measures. At the trilateral talks about a total nuclear test ban, the American side has been constantly complicating the process of drafting an agreement by bringing forward additional provisions for verification. Once, however, the text of the prospective treaty, including most of the verification measures were agreed upon, the U.S. unilaterally broke off the talks. U.S. representatives are using the same tactics today to block negotiations over this problem at the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

There has been plenty of evidence in the past 10 years to show that national technical facilities which the parties concerned have at their disposal are quite sufficient for monitoring compliance with the 1974 and 1976 treaties. The high efficiency of equipment used to register seismic signals and of methods

to reduce them, which has now been achieved, makes it possible for national techniques to obtain yield evaluations of nuclear warheads tested with an adequate measure of accuracy.

Desirous of agreement between the parties concerned in drafting the 1974 treaty, the Soviet Union accepted to carry out a whole series of additional measures to make inspection more effective. Agreement has been achieved about the holding of all nuclear weapons tests only on declared proving and testing grounds. It has been decided to offer information to each other, at the time of exchange of instruments of ratification, about the characteristics of the rock beneath testing grounds, and to exchange data regarding nuclear explosions carried out in each of the testing grounds which would enable the warhead yield to be ascertained with greater precision in the course of subsequent tests.

The machinery of inspection, devised for monitoring compliance with the 1974 and 1976 treaties and assuring reliability of monitoring the fulfillment by the parties concerned of the obligations they have assumed must be put into operation once the treaties have been ratified. Dependability of the yield assessment of the explosions to be staged after ratification can be considerably enhanced and so all "uncertainty" about compliance with the established threshold is out of the question.

As a former director of the U.S. National Security Agency, Admiral A. Gayler claimed, American scientists have recently made some discoveries permitting unambiguous discrimination between seismic waves arising under the impact of underground nuclear explosions and the waves caused by earthquakes, even in cases when the yield of a nuclear explosion is under one kiloton. That removes the technical obstacles in the way of signing a total nuclear test ban treaty. But the Reagan administration still feigns ignorance of that. All it wants is to have no verification measures actually put into effect.

What are the treaties signed for? Apparently for making them effective and complying with them. It appears that there is a different viewpoint in the United States, which has nothing to do with a desire to lessen political and military tension in the world.

As regards the Soviet Union, its position on this problem leaves no room for ambiguity. It treats the documents it has signed with a sense of great responsibility and has always complied in good faith with its international commitments, including those it assumed under the above-mentioned treaties. However, some people in the American administration are obviously eager to sow doubts about Soviet compliance with international treaties. Using all sorts of deceptive manoeuvres, the U.S. administration is trying to convince the public that it is the Soviet Union, not the United States that is responsible for non-ratification of the 1974 and 1976 treaties. Such arguments are not new. Washington has long made it a rule to use the verification problem or some other pretext for refusing to ratify treaties it has signed, break off negotiations and dodge the discussion of major problems of arms limitation and reduction. This is done with the definite purpose of preventing the achievement of agreements, worsening Soviet-American relations as a whole and being able to continue the escalation of the nuclear arms race.

The attitude taken by the United States to its commitments is becoming a serious international problem, because it involves trust above all and compliance with the treaties and agreements signed by the leaders of the United States. Washington's position on compliance with the commitments it undertook under various treaties, especially the so-called "threshold" treaties, was evaluated by the Soviet Union in a memorandum it handled to the American side in January 1984. "In spite of the repeated assurances that the United States intends to comply with the 150-kiloton limit, the practice of testing nuclear charges with a bigger yield seems to be continuing," the memo said.

The pose of a prosecutor making charges against everyone, which the United States is now assuming in discussing problems of arms control, cannot deceive anyone. The Soviet Union is interested in effective control more than the United States because it is Washington that often violates agreements by developing new nuclear weapons systems that will be increasingly difficult to control and it is the United States that deploys nuclear weapons in many countries so that they could not be controlled in any way.

The U.S. administration's policy aimed at breaking off negotiations to ban nuclear weapon tests under the pretext of not being satisfied with "verification" measures is utterly false and hypocritical. It has been sharply criticised by most states. The light-mindedness with which the United States handles the 1974 and 1976 treaties and other international agreements has earned it the reputation of being an unreliable negotiating partner. Today the overwhelming majority of states are eagerly awaiting the solution of the problem of general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The blame for the absence of such a solution lies squarely with the United States.

(IZVESTIA, 6 April. In full.)

CSO: 1812/210

INTERNATIONAL

DEMOCRATS SAID TO HAVE GOOD CHANCE OF DEFEATING REAGAN

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 23 May 84 pp 1-5

[Article by S. Samuylov: "How Good Are the Administration's Trump Cards?"]

[Text] The presidential election campaign is gaining momentum in the USA. The time has come for the incumbent Republican administration to show the American electorate their trump-cards.

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It must be said straightaway that in the field of foreign policy the Reagan team has nothing in particular to brag about. A sharp deterioration in relations with the Soviet Union, the failure to reach a settlement in Lebanon according to the American scenario, and a host of intricate problems in Central America--these are only some of the results of the White House's foreign policy.

In such a situation, without giving up attempts at achieving, at least, some success in the international arena, the administration has put the main stakes on an economic upturn which is being presented as an "indisputable" Reagan success.

Indeed, from early 1983, after the most serious recession in the American economy in the post-war period, a certain pick-up has been observed. It would seem that everything is shaping up in the best way for the Republicans. But let us not jump to conclusions.

To begin with, it would not be out of place here to recall the pre-election promises made by the Reagan team 4 years ago. Then, equipped with the supply economic theory, the Republicans, with great pomp and ceremony, promised everybody the earth.

The realities, however, have made their own amendments to those plans. No economic miracle has come to pass. And, if everything with "guns" for American militaristic circles was as good as never before, then things with "butter" for the electorate have taken a much more complicated turn. The country was hit by the severest economic recession in the post-war period. And even the recent incipient upturn, which is far from resembling the economic boom promised by the Republicans, is only a result of the cyclic pattern of development in the capitalist economy. No more than that.

Nowadays, practically no one even recalls the "conservative revolution" trumpeted of by the U.S. press 4 years ago. The reason for this is simple-- Reaganomics, with its reductions and cuts in social programmes and enormous growth in military spending, has failed to pick up the promised pace and failed to gain mass support. The public opinion polls taken not so long ago show that most of the electors, as before, class themselves as supporters of the Democratic Party--45 percent, 25 percent are following the Republicans, and 30 percent declare themselves to be independent. In other words, most ordinary Americans have not been converted to Reagan's faith.

The enormous budgetary deficits, instead of the promised well-balanced budget, are now among the real consequences of Reaganomics. Those deficits are a considerable threat to economic recovery. In the last few weeks, one could discern a noticeable increase in differences over this problem in America's corridors of power. This problem is clearly assuming a political character. Apprehensions are growing in congress, within the administration itself and in business and financial circles of the possibility of the enormous deficits dealing an irreparable blow to the incipient pick-up and plunging the nation into the quagmire of another protracted recession.

Seized in the grip of political necessity, the White House had to agree to negotiations with leaders of Democrats in congress on ways of curbing the deficit, in so doing using their favourite tactics: not so much seeking to really solve the problem as to create a semblance of its solution, if such a solution is at variance with the Rightist-Conservative line of the Reagan team.

Put-on tactical flexibility is a typical style in the activities of the incumbent administration. It quickly reacts to any change in the political situation, while at the same time striving to minimize its concessions and its departure from Rightist-Conservative lines, if this is demanded by the situation, and doing its utmost to limit itself to purely cosmetic steps.

In this instance, however, with political self-preservation at stake, cosmetics have proved not enough for the administration. The White House, with the utmost reluctance, has still had to make certain concessions. Recently, the administration made public a plan for reducing the budgetary deficit over the next 3 years by 150,000 million dollars, including certain cuts in military spending, too. According to the plan, the growth rate in military spending under the draft budget for the next fiscal year has been reduced from 13 percent to 7 percent. At the same time, allocations for key military programmes, such as MX missile and the B-1 bomber, have been left intact.

The Republican's political hope is easily spotted.

If the Democrats were to agree to this plan (they are currently demanding serious concessions and more considerable reductions in military spending), they would thus assume part of the responsibility for the enormous deficits, and this question would disappear from the scene of the pre-election wrangle between the two parties. If they reject this plan, it will be possible to shift the blame in public onto them for the as yet outstanding problem of deficits.

However, the capacity of the administration to influence the economic situation is far from being unbounded. A decisive role is played here by spontaneous forces, as has once again been confirmed by a certain increase in interest rates on loans by a number of American banks. Such rises in interest rates are extremely undesirable for the administration, because they increase apprehension among the business community as to the possibility of another recession.

If the anarchy of the US economy coupled with the impact which the enormous budgetary deficits have upon it lead to a noticeable loss of momentum in the economic upturn this year, the Democrats' chances will considerably improve. The next few months will reveal what turn events take.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIA, 23 May. In full.

CSO: 1812/207

INTERNATIONAL

AFRICA INSTITUTE DIRECTOR VIEWS CONTINENT'S PROBLEMS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 23 May 84 pp 1-7

[Article by USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute director and USSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member Anatoliy Gromyko: "Africa in the Complex World of the 1980's"]

[Text] The events of international life of the 1960s-1980s, full of intense political struggle and sharp turns, have also completely affected the African continent. Under the pressure of the national-liberation struggle of peoples, the colonial system in its classical forms collapsed. In the place of the former possessions of the 6 Western colonial empires there have appeared 50 states which have taken the path of independent development.

The positive consequences of the liquidation of the system of colonialism have visibly changed the position and importance of Africa in world affairs. The African countries, brought together in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), now constitute almost a third of the UN members and half the membership of the non-aligned movement. The growth of the significance of the "African factor" in international politics offers more possibilities for the solution of many vital problems of today, and primarily the safeguarding of enduring peace, disarmament, and the elimination of the danger of thermonuclear war.

On the other hand, their appearance en masse in the world arena has not freed the African countries from the difficulties of economic and social development brought about to a considerable extent by the colonial past and by the plunderous policy of Western monopolies. Of particular urgency at the present time is the question of restructuring the entire system of economic relations of the African countries with the industrially developed capitalist states. The fact is that the African countries are still for the most part in the position of a subsystem of the world capitalist economy and are forced to turn to private capital and the governments of states where it rules, for assistance, because they themselves do not have enough financial resources, necessary technology or trained personnel. While the African countries benefit very little from that aid, they incur quite a lot of troubles.

As a result of dependence on the West, multinational corporations penetrate into the economies of young African states, plundering their mineral wealth; the overall foreign indebtedness of Africa keeps growing and has reached 100 billion dollars by now.

Establishing a new international economic order would create good conditions for the industrialisation of the African countries, and in the early stages would permit them to sell their raw materials and buy finished products at fair and firm prices, provide extensive and stable markets for African goods and remove the discriminatory trade restrictions put up by their Western pseudo-partners, who even now would like to play the role of masters over the Africans.

All this would substantially alleviate the position of the African countries, even though it would not solve their problems completely.

Another extremely negative influence on the economic situation in Africa is the arms race waged on an ever larger scale by the USA and its NATO allies.

In the conditions when mankind has not yet done away with hunger, illiteracy and disease, the colossal allocations to the mafia of brasshats in Washington for the development, manufacture and deployment of the newest types of weapons of mass destruction look still more criminal and outrageous. As Professor M. Ajomo, dean of the University of Lagos faculty of law, has aptly remarked, the money wasted on armaments in the late 1970s and the early 1980s would be "quite enough to convert the whole of Sahara into a perennially green garden."

Another aspect of the arms race is that imperialists, by fanning up tensions, fomenting internecine conflicts and provoking border clashes, also want to force the Africans to spend substantial funds on defence. Over the last 25 years the military expenditures of the countries of Africa have increased by almost 20 times and now stand at about 12 billion dollars annually (excluding the Republic of South Africa).

Of course, one cannot help seeing another reason for that. Many young states are compelled to bolster up their defence capability with the aim of rebuffing aggression and protecting their progressive gains. Unarmed Angola, for example, would easily fall prey to the racist South African regime.

Battening on arms business, the West is goading pro-Western African states to buy more and more weapons. The facts indicate that it is prepared to sell its African clients as many conventional armaments as they can afford.

The growth in arms exports stimulated by imperialism is not conducive to an atmosphere of trust, stability and cooperation in Africa. It is especially dangerous when the West sells arms to the racist Republic of South Africa, which has been engaged in developing its own nuclear potential for years. The capitalists intentionally and cynically sacrifice to profit the UN decisions banning the sale of arms to the arch-enemy of independent Africa.

As regards the United States, it has long been supplying Pretoria with various types of advanced weaponry and technology. The present bellicose master of the White House called the apartheid regime, which was condemned by all civilised mankind, "a close ally" of the United States. This position underlies Washington's anti-African policy as a whole.

The aim of the policy pursued by American imperialism in the south of Africa is to cooperate with South Africa in imposing on the African peoples a model of "appeasement" that would put the racist state behind a "security cordon sanitaire" and, at the same time, allow it to break away from international isolation. The American strategists are trying to convince the peoples of independent African states that concessions to South Africa would facilitate a "favourable transformation" of the South African regime. It is a myth, of course.

Acting in cooperation with Pretoria, Washington performs the role of a "mediator," who promises mountains of gold to those who would sympathise with the "difficult position" of its racist neighbour who is allegedly forced to defend itself from "terrorists" (Washington and Pretoria apply this term to the Namibian patriots and South Africans fighting against apartheid).

As regards the carrot of economic aid, history knows of no case when imperialism assisted the strengthening of economic and political independence of the newly-independent countries. Zimbabwe is but one example that bears this out. When the republic condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada, Washington immediately retaliated by reducing economic aid promised to Zimbabwe. This is "American generosity" in practice.

Cooperation between the United States and South Africa is manifest in their position on the Namibia problem, which has been on the agenda of the United Nations and other major international fora for nearly 2 decades. In spite of the numerous UN resolutions demanding an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia, the apartheid regime has been stubbornly blocking the solution to that problem. Of late the efforts of African and other countries have led to the removal of practically all obstacles that Pretoria put up to Namibia's independence. Then Washington has come out with its notorious "linkage" making a Namibian settlement conditional upon the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola. Botha and other South African leaders have seized at that straw and are now impudently saying that they see no chances for settling the problem in the near future. Thus they have put a heavy lock on the Namibian problem and hid the key in Washington. Now the racists' ally is guarding the key, making out as if it were in the USSR or in Cuba.

In embarking upon its manoeuvres, Washington apparently counted on unconditional support from its Western allies. It hoped that the latter would never dare openly come out against U.S. flagrant disregard for the UN Security Council's resolutions on Namibia. However, the world has not failed to note that France and Britain have demonstrated some realism on that problem and have not supported the U.S. "linkage" position. Moreover, Paris, stated that it considered further activities of the "contact group" futile.

However, the United States and the South African racists are stubbornly trying to bar from power the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), which was recognised by the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the non-aligned movement as the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people.

It has become a normal thing for the United States with its drive for hegemony to interfere in others' affairs without any scruples. There are more than

enough examples of this, ranging from covert operations to destabilize the regimes which are not to Washington's liking to direct acts of armed intervention and genocide. The present U.S. administration has gone even further in this respect. Its imperialist policy of diktat and aggression is presented as a doctrine asserting some "right" to impose American ways upon the rest of the world as the only possible option.

To "justify" the cynical and open violation of international law and of the recognized rules for relations between states and to divert the attention of the world public, Washington resorts to the old blame-shifting trick. Nearly all unwelcome developments in various parts of the world are explained as "plots" by the Soviet Union. You only have to dig deep enough in each of the remote seats of unrest, President Reagan lectures with a solemn mien, to find the Soviet Union stirring its devilish potion.

There are attempts to use this "logic" to deny the African peoples the right to fight racism. The imperialists are cherishing the hope of legitimizing their imperialist policy which clashes with the objective needs of the Africans. This will never happen. People's determination to decide their future on their own cannot be cancelled.

The countries which have won political independence are faced with the questions which road to follow and what methods should be chosen to deal with the pending problems. Objective experience increasingly convinces millions of people that the capitalist system is unable to take young developing states upon the road of genuine progress. Moreover, it is a strong impediment in the accomplishment of socio-economic reforms and in the liberation from the bonds of neocolonialism.

That is why the experience and example of the Soviet Union are being increasingly used by the peoples who have taken their destinies in their own hands. This is manifested in the announcement by them of socialist goals, which in its turn creates an effective basis for the development of friendship and cooperation between us. The USSR has always supported the peoples fighting for their national liberation and building a new society, and will keep doing so. In pursuing this policy, our country does not seek any profits or advantages for itself and is not after any interests which would contradict the aspirations of the Africans themselves.

Soviet-African relations are unfolding in the conditions of intense struggle between the two principal lines in world politics. These lines are generally known. The imperialists are working to fan a second "cold war," to step up the arms race, to interfere in others' affairs, and to suppress national liberation movements. The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are acting to curb the arms race, to bolster the sovereign rights and freedom of nations and to ease the international situation.

The foreign-policy line of the USSR objectively promotes the role of African countries in world politics and the consolidation of their positions in international economic relations. This line physically counters the attempts of the

United States and of other Western nations to accomplish a new division of the continent into zones of influence. The African continent is the arena of vital interests of exclusively African nations. This is the only way for putting this matter. The Soviet position on this issue was clearly outlined by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko. Speaking of Africa, he said: "We are emphatically against the conversion of that continent into an arena of global political or, far worse, military confrontation."

In our complicated world the interests of African peoples are bound by many strings with the common problems of the international community. It is not confrontation but agreement in favour of peace initiatives, confirmed by deeds rather than words, between the Eastern and Western nations, and between the USSR and the USA above all, as well as between the major West European nations and the socialist countries, that can benefit the African peoples and the whole international community, and promote peace and cooperation on the planet.

IZVESTIA, 19 May. In full.

CSO: 1812/207

INTERNATIONAL

JAPANESE CRITICIZED FOR COMMEMORATING 1905 VICTORY OVER RUSSIA

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 25 May 84 pp 1-3

[Yuriy Bandura article: "A Provocative Plan (of Things that Tokyo Chooses to Remember or Forget)"]

[Text] According to reports from Japan, there are to be extravagant "international celebrations" in one of its southern ports, Kagoshima, in a few days' time. Seven ships of Japan's navy and of the US 7th Fleet, two British patrol ships and a French destroyer will take part in the naval parade.

What is the occasion for the parade? What is to be celebrated? The "grand" occasion is an anniversary of the "great victory of the Japanese fleet in the war against Russia."

The Tsushima battle has indeed gone down in modern history, in the history of international affairs in the Far East and in the history of war art. That event is well remembered in our country. Our people associate it with the stupid avarice of tsarism, with the arrogant impotence of the military command and with the bravery and valour of Russian sailors and officers. They also clearly remember the treacherous Japanese strategy, the frantic stake on force and the predatory drive by young Japanese imperialism "to the continent," to the throat of the Chinese and Korean people and to Russian lands. This should and must be remembered, particularly so because even though tsarist Russia sunk into oblivion in October 1917, Japanese imperialism has remained. And, to all appearances, it has remained with the same birth-marks of the past which characterized the empire nearly 80 years ago in the beginning of the century. This conclusion involuntarily comes to mind in connection with the planned celebration to mark the anniversary of the Tsushima battle at Kagoshima. There is no exaggeration in this conclusion.

What is going to be commemorated at the "international celebrations"? The answer is "the great victory." But for what sake did Japan attack Russia in early 1904 in such a treacherous manner, without declaring war (just as it has always done in all those wars which can only be "commemorated" by people hopelessly nostalgic for the past)? What sort of "great victory" did it seek?

As is known, tsarism ingloriously lost the Russian-Japanese war, and Japan gained the upper hand. The gain for it was quite impressive--in violation of

the treaty which existed between the two countries, half of Sakhalin was snatched away from Russia. Japan secured its powerful positions in the northeastern provinces of China, which became a base for its aggression against the Chinese people. Last but not least, Japan established its protectorate over Korea and shortly afterwards, in 1910, annexed that country and enslaved it for 3 and 1/2 decades.

It is really something worthy of celebrations and worth rejoicing at!

But the logic of history produced its results--in September 1945 the Far-Eastern invader was captured and put to trial. Sakhalin was by right returned to our people. The aggressor's troops were driven out of China. Japan had to renounce also Korea, though it still retains a "sphere of influence" in the south of the Korean peninsula, a "sphere" which is based on the U.S. military presence there. So, is there anything to celebrate and to rejoice at? The more so, since today is not the beginning of our century but the last quarter of it....

The organisers of the "celebrations" in Kagoshima, however, know what they are doing. Unceremoniously equating the Russia of the remote past with the present Soviet Union, they would like to turn the Japanese people, who are being doped by the "ancestors' glory," into a chauvinistic mob ready to go, under the banners of the past, against the future--such future in which there is no place, and nor must there be, to dictate and violence.

The Tsushima battle... In Japan there are many historians who believe that it is exactly by its "great victory" in the Russian-Japanese war that the country took the road of brigandage against the peoples of Asia, which eventually led Tokyo to the second world war and then to the rout of Japanese militarism. But the organisers of the celebrations prefer to keep mum about this, just as they keep silent about the high price which the Japanese people themselves have paid for the adventures of the Samurai of the 20th century.

Is it surprising? Not at all. The main aim of Japanese ruling circles today is to make their country an "unsinkable aircraft-carrier." Aircraft-carriers are not made for peaceful international contacts. It's not hard to see what they are made for if one is to recall what the Japanese "unsinkable" aircraft-carriers did during the second world war.

The Nakasone government also need a "crew" for that "aircraft-carrier." It wants the Japanese people strictly to obey the orders given to them from above and never to ask where and why they are ordered to go under the threat of harsh punishment. The organisers of the "international naval parade to mark the great victory" would like to turn the demonstration at Kagoshima Bay into a training ground for the "aircraft-carrier's crew."

It is a provocation, because it results not from an honest and objective attitude to history but is aimed at further poisoning the climate of Soviet-Japanese relations and the climate of relations between the Far Eastern states as a whole. That provocation is doomed to fail, of course, as was the case with the "continental policy" of plunder and brigandage which provoked the war with Russia in February 1904. This is borne out by the fate of the Kwantung army, which inherited the fruit of the "great victory" and was to safeguard and multiply it. However, the demise of Japanese militarism is not accepted as a historical fact in the Tokyo corridors of power. It's a pity.

(IZVESTIA, 24 May. In full.)

NATIONAL

WORKERS' NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS GROWS PRUDENCE URGED

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 4 Apr 84 pp 2-3

[Article, published under the heading "Discussions on Sociopolitical Topics," by Doctor of Historical Sciences F. Horovs'kyy: "Culture of Interethnic Association"]

[Text] The achievements of the Leninist nationalities policy, which is being consistently implemented by the Communist Party, are well known. The nationalities question was successfully resolved in the form in which we inherited it from the capitalist system. The multinational composition of this country became transformed from a source of its weakness into a source of strength and prosperity. A new social and international community of people arose -- the Soviet people, which embodies the indestructible unity of our society. It does not follow from all this, however, that in conditions of mature socialism the problems of interrelations between nations lose their sociopolitical resonance or that they are removed from the agenda. For this reason intensification of indoctrination of a lofty culture of interethnic association among the broadest toiler strata is a crucial problem at the contemporary stage.

Culture of interethnic association is an integral component part of the entire system of socialist culture in its broadest definition, a unique code of conduct of the genuine internationalist and patriot. Such culture can be defined as an aggregate of the standards and criteria by which the members of the socialist society should be guided in the process of association of nations in production, sociopolitical, family-domestic, and personal affairs.

Culture of interethnic association is of a combined character; it interweaves with or comes into contact with other manifestations of social culture -- political and legal, ethical and aesthetic. It borrows needed elements from each of them: the principles of socialist democracy and rule of law from the political and legal; standards of socialist morality from the ethical; criteria of the artistic value of the socialist national cultures, which are diversified in form, from the aesthetic.

The degree of maturity of culture of association between nations is defined by the extent to which its demands have taken on normative significance and have become a manifestation of the way of life of the toilers, have become their daily practical activities, and an effective instrument of scientific management of interethnic relations. V. I. Lenin considered precisely such a unity of theory and practice to be a great asset of the Communist Party.

As our country enters a period of mature socialism, opportunities to master the culture of interethnic association are steadily expanding, and its influence on sociopolitical development and the level of sophistication of life is growing. This is persuasively attested by the steadily growing cooperation among the peoples of the USSR, their mutual assistance in building numerous facilities of national designation, such as the Kama Truck Plant and the Baikal-Amur Mainline, for example, in transformation of the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone, and in carrying out the large-scale USSR Food Program. Another indicator of the high level of culture of association among the socialist nations is their fruitful spiritual and intellectual mutual enrichment and assimilation of traits of character, ideology, behavior, and way of life which are common to all Soviet citizens, regardless of their nationality. The number of interethnic marriages in this country is increasing. As a whole approximately one out of every six families now contains persons of different ethnic affiliation. In the Ukraine 219 out of every thousand families fall within this category. The 26th CPSU Congress articulated an important generalized political conclusion that "the unity of Soviet nations is stronger today than ever before."

However, the process of forming a socialist culture of interethnic association, initiated by the Great October Revolution, and its development into a standard of behavior by all toilers, cannot be considered complete. Its improvement and further elevation to the level of increased demands remains a crucial task of the party, the public, and political-indoctrination activity of the Soviet state. Such a need is dictated by a number of objective circumstances, first and foremost by an increasing internationalization of material and intellectual production, the essence of which is an emergence of socioeconomic and cultural development beyond a national and local framework, expansion of mutual exchange between peoples, and overcoming of narrow national prejudices and narrow-mindedness. Diversity of ethnic makeup of the republic has increased (presently almost one fifth of this country's population resides outside their ethnic polities), and the majority of workforces have become multiethnic: at the same time the ethnic self-awareness of the toilers is increasing, which is also a logical and objective process. Elevating the culture of interethnic association is also of vital importance for further consolidating the world socialist community and deepening the integration processes which characterize it. Thus the level of culture of interethnic association constitutes one the important indicators of the maturity of socialism itself.

The level of cultural sophistication of the Soviet citizen in the domain of intercourse between nations is defined first and foremost by the depth and firmness of his internationalist convictions, his ability consistently to stand up for them through his deeds, even in the most difficult life circumstances. Proceeding from this are corresponding demands on the conduct of the internationalist and Soviet patriot. These include the following:

a high degree of internationalist consciousness, the ability to approach from a class position appraisal of and solution to any nationalities problem;

conscientious performance of one's internationalist obligation to the homeland and the entire community of socialist nations, which in practical terms signifies productive and highly-effective labor for the common good and active participation in accomplishing national-level tasks and in further strengthening this country's economic and defense might;

respect for the ethnic feelings of others, for their healthy national sentiments, adherence to the principle of equality of nations, and an uncompromising struggle against manifestations of national arrogance and national nihilism, against a contemptuous attitude both toward common Soviet and toward progressive national values, promoting the drawing together and mutual enrichment of nations and national cultures and cementing of a community -- the Soviet people.

As we see, this "code" is grounded on proletarian, socialist internationalism, enriched by the practice of genuine socialism. Genuine socialism is that foundation on which culture of interethnic association, which was born within the bosom of the worker class, assumes completed form and becomes a powerful factor in increasing the social activeness of the masses and an efficacious instrument in educating the new man. The Communist Party links further advance of culture of interethnic association, just as strengthening of its influence on the practice of socialism, with perfecting developed socialism, which will result in gradual transition to communism. As was specified at the 26th CPSU Congress, development basically of a classless structure of society will constitute a qualitative point of reference on this journey. Socialist nations will also become classless communities. And this in turn will mean commencement attainment of a qualitatively higher level of sophistication of their association, to which consistent implementation of a Leninist nationalities policy and further enhancement of internationalist consciousness of the masses lead.

Assimilation by the toilers of a high level of interethnic association takes place in direct dependence on the level of their general political preparedness, on the depth of their mastery of Marxist-Leninist science and, particularly, the theoretical principles of proletarian internationalism and Leninist teaching on the nationalities question. Fundamental theoretical preparedness enables workers, kolkhoz farmers, and intellectuals deeply to grasp the character and mechanism of contemporary international and national processes and to gain an awareness of the social consequences of continuing internationalization in the economy, political affairs, and cultural development.

Extensive opportunities have been created in our country for the toilers to master Marxist-Leninist teaching. This goal is served by a system of political and economic education, teaching of the social and historical sciences in the secondary schools and higher educational institutions, and by a network of popular universities, a large percentage of which specialize in teaching Leninist nationalities policy and friendship among people. In the Ukraine alone various forms of political education encompass more than 13 million persons. On the basis of the decisions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, considerable research work on the problems of internationalism is under way in

this republic; social scientists and the broad body of ideological activists have been enlisted in this undertaking.

Workforces have been and continue to be centers for forming culture of inter-ethnic association. Culture of association of nations is taking on a materialized countenance precisely in those workforces which have become transformed to the greatest degree into multiethnic bodies; it is being manifested in diversified forms of socially useful activity and in direct relations -- production and relations of daily living. A tactful and kindly approach to workers of different nationalities, to their healthy ethnic aspirations, consistent adherence to the principle of equality in all things, including selection, training and financial encouragement of cadres -- this is what ensures successful forming and shaping of a favorable psychological attitude in a workforce, stimulates its activity, and exposes new aspects of culture of inter-ethnic association.

Educating a high degree of culture of interethnic association is inseparable from maintaining the ethics of internationalism, that is, its moral underpinnings. The highest moral principle of an internationalist is to be concerned not only with one's own nation but to place above all else the common interests of the toilers of all nations, their international solidarity, to be implacably opposed to any and all nationalistic manifestations. Let us recall that V. I. Lenin called for instilling in the toilers a feeling of "indifference" toward ethnic differences, emphasizing thereby that such a feeling by no means signifies a scornful attitude toward ethnic differences and is inseparable from unconditional acknowledgement of the equality of nations.

One component part of the ethics of internationalism is the teaching of a high level of linguistic intercourse and utilization of the linguistic factor in the interests of deepening cooperation among ethnic groups. In actual fact this signifies consistent implementation of the party's course of policy aimed at guaranteeing equality of languages, fostering of their development and mutual enrichment, as well as creation of all requisite conditions for toilers to master the Russian language, which has become a powerful means of interethnic communication and therefore has naturally become a part of the lives of millions of Soviet citizens. Also meriting support is the aspiration on the part of international groups in the republics to master the language of the native population among which they are residing. Here is an eloquent figure: according to the 1979 census, more than 4 million persons of non-Ukrainian nationality indicated Ukrainian as their native language or a second language, in which they were fluent. A combination of national language and Russian language bilingualism, which harmoniously unites the interethnic and national in the linguistic practices of the society of mature socialism, most fully corresponds to the demands of a high cultural level of interethnic association.

The Communist Party and its organizations play a directing and guiding role in educating the public to a high level of interethnic association. It is they which introduce internationalist consciousness into the masses, which bind workforces together, and which wage a persistent campaign against the antipodes of socialist, internationalist morality.

The party organizations of the Ukraine have amassed a great deal of diversified experience in internationalist and patriotic indoctrination. They closely link their activities in the domain of nationalities relations with practical implementation of the targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The fundamental conclusions and political guidelines articulated by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums point the way in these activities; they demand that one take into account the ethnic composition of the population in controlling and adjusting growth in party ranks, in forming elected party and governmental bodies, as well as a thoughtful attitude toward the specific aspirations of all nationalities in the area of language, culture, manners and customs, and resolute overcoming of various nationalistic deviations.

Indoctrination of a high cultural level of interethnic association is an integral component part of party ideological activity at the stage of perfecting mature socialism. The party does not close its eyes to the fact that certain groups of toilers have not yet fully assimilated an internationalist ideological outlook and have not yet learned constantly to apply its principles in their daily activities. Therefore sometimes one also encounters manifestations of ethnic arrogance and ethnic narrow-mindedness, which are picked up and utilized for subversive purposes by various anti-Communist organizations abroad. All this demands that we boost the level of internationalist indoctrination, that it be skillfully combined with patriotic indoctrination, and that the party's entire ideological arsenal be more effectively utilized toward this end. This is the way to achieve further raising of the cultural level of association of nationalities and to achieve the full triumph of internationalism in our society.

3024

CSO: 1811/50

REGIONAL

KAZAKH BURO DISCUSSES FIRST QUARTER PLAN FULFILLMENT

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The results of the republic's fulfillment of its national economic plan for this year's first quarter were examined at the regular meeting of the Buro of the Kazakh CP Central Committee. It was noted that the planned volume of production output and sales in industry are being achieved during this period. Improvements were made in transportation, communications, trade enterprises and organizations, and in the area of public services. The rate of construction and installation work grew, and the program for putting fixed capital into operation was fulfilled. The republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes successfully met their quotas for selling cattle, poultry, milk, and eggs to the government.

At the same time a number of sectors lagged behind the targeted levels. The production and delivery plans for some types of industrial goods were not fulfilled. The limits of capital investment and construction-installation work are not being realized. Not all of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes are making use of available opportunities for accelerating growth in the production of animal husbandry products.

In light of the requirements of the February and April Central Committee plenums and of the soviets as well as those of the directives of the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, comrade K. U. Cherenenko, the Buro of Kazakh CP Central Committee has ordered party, soviet, and trade union bodies, ministries, and departments to improve their organizational and mass-political work in the labor collectives, to intensify the effectiveness of measures designed to strengthen planning and labor discipline, and to strive not only for the fulfillment of the second quarter's plans, but to make up for lags that were allowed to occur, and to assure the absolute fulfillment of the tasks for 1984.

The Buro examined the organizational work of the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Gorkom for a one percent above-plan increase in productivity and a one-half percent reduction in the production costs of the city's industry. It was noted that the city's party organization is doing a lot to raise industrial and social political activity of laborers, engineering-technical personnel, and office workers. All of the collectives of the city's industrial

enterprises have adopted counter-plans and pledges and are implementing specific measures for increasing production efficiency.

At the same time the organizational and mass-political work that is designed to increase productivity and reduce production costs still does not satisfy the heightened demands. The party gorkom has not succeeded in involving all of the subordinate production units and each worker in this movement. There are shops and brigades that have not made pledges for above-plan productivity growth and cost reduction.

Following the directives and recommendations made in comrade K. U. Chernenko's speeches at the February and April (1984) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the Ust'-Kamenogorsk party Gorkom has been ordered to intensify its organizational mass-political work in order to ensure a supplementary increase in productivity and reduction in production costs in each production section. The ministries and departments of the republic are to eliminate shortcomings in the planning and organization of operations in enterprises under their jurisdiction in Ust'-Kamenogorsk, and are to accord them the assistance that is essential to the realization of the adopted counter-plans and socialist pledges.

The Buro of the Kazakh CP Central Committee discussed questions related to fodder provisions in the republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes in 1984 and the organization of student construction detachments this summer in the Kazakh SSR. Other questions were also examined.

6289

CSO: 1830/430

REGIONAL

TURKMEN CP CC BURO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 10 Feb 84 p 1

[Article: "In the Turkmen CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] The Turkmen CP Central Committee Buro in a regular meeting examined a number of questions of party and economic structure.

The Buro of the Central Committee supported the initiatives of leading collectives of enterprises and organizations of the republic that have adopted supplementary plans and socialist pledges for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1984 plan and the targets of the 11th five-year plan. A decree adopted concerning this matter notes that the workers of the republic, like all Soviet people, guided by the historical decisions of the 26th congress of the CPSU, are striving to fulfill the goals of the 11th five-year plan and are trying to find new reserves and capabilities to increase production output.

The collectives of the enterprises of the republic, responding in a business-like manner to the task set by the party -- to achieve an increase of at least 1 percent over the plan in labor productivity and in addition a decrease of at least 0.5 percent in production costs -- adopted intensive supplementary plans and socialist pledges. Thus, the supplementary plan of the Tashauz Cotton Gin Mill envisages an additional production output of 683,000 rubles, including 420 tons of cotton fiber, 30 tons of linters and 650 tons of cotton seed, and a 322,000-ruble profit increase in comparison with the plan. The collective of the Karabogazsulfat Association foresees an increase of 1 percent above the plan in labor productivity and an increase of 158,000 rubles in production output. High goals in these respects have been set by the Chardzhou Ship Repair Facility, the Ashkhabad and Mary cotton products combines, the Chardzhou Clothing Factory, the Tashauz Bread Factory and many other enterprises. Supplementary plans and socialist pledges have been adopted by many collectives in all sectors of the economy of the republic.

Recognizing the political and economic importance of the initiatives of the leading enterprises that have adopted supplementary plans, the successful fulfillment of which will contribute to a broad advance by the workers' collectives toward early completion of the tasks of the first quarter of the current year, by the day of the elections to the Supreme

Soviet of the USSR, the Buro of the Central Committee of the Turkmen CP set forth a number of measures. The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party and the primary party organizations of the enterprises are commissioned to strengthen the organizing and mass political effort to extend greatly the leading production collectives' initiative in adopting supplementary plans. It is essential to promote a broad movement of workers' collectives, enterprises, shops, shifts, teams and sections in all sectors of the economy toward an early completion of the tasks of the first quarter, by the day of the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. It is incumbent upon ministries, departments and executives of enterprises and organizations to do everything possible to promote development of supplementary plans, to utilize fully for this purpose the opportunities provided the Workers' Collectives Law and to establish effective supervision of the execution of the supplementary plans and socialist pledges that are adopted. It is recommended that the Turkmen Council of Trade Unions, republic trade union committees and Komsomol organizations organize lively publicity concerning the progress of the pacesetters and take measures to eliminate omissions and shortcomings in management practices. The attention of the media of mass information and propaganda is directed to the necessity of reporting the progress of socialist competition in a prompt, effective and businesslike manner and of doing a better job of finding out about and publicizing the experience of the pacesetting collectives that have adopted supplementary plans and socialist pledges.

The Buro of the Central Committee of the Turkmen CP also examined the question of developing further and increasing the effectiveness of the team form of organization and motivation of labor in industry. During the last few years in the industry of the republic this improved form of organization of labor has been undergoing further development. Measures are being taken to organize teams that are integrated, incorporating all the skills needed to manufacture a component, working on a single job order, with pay according to the final results.

At the same time, the Buro of the Central Committee of the Turkmen CP recognized as inadequate the work of the ministries, departments, enterprises and associations in the development and improvement of the effectiveness of the team form of organization and motivation of labor in industry. The Buro of the Central Committee commissioned the Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR, the ministries and departments, the executives of associations and enterprises and the party and trade union organizations to make a careful appraisal of the situation with regard to the introduction of the team form of organization and motivation of labor and to take measures for its systematic development and increase in effectiveness. The sections of the Central Committee, the obkoms, the gorkoms and the raykoms of the Turkmen CP are advised to analyze more thoroughly and objectively the work of the associations and enterprises with regard to the introduction of the team form of organization and motivation of labor and to increase the responsibility of management executives for creation of the necessary conditions for high-productivity work by the teams and for reduction of hand labor through introduction of means of mechanization and automation, advanced

equipment and technology. Emphasis is placed on the need to focus the attention of the primary party organizations on raising the level of organizing, ideological and educational work in the workers' collectives.

At the meeting of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Turkmen CP decisions on several other matters were discussed and adopted.

12490

CSO: 1830/367

REGIONAL

UZBEK CC BURO ON ECONOMICS, AGRICULTURE

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Mar 84 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "At the UzBek CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At the regular meeting of the Central Committee Buro of the Uzbek Communist Party, the results of the UzSSR elections to the 11th Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet were discussed. The Buro also approved a plan for top-priority political organizing and propaganda measures in connection with the 2 March 1984 speech made by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary K. U. Chernenko at a meeting with voters in the Kuybyshevskiy Electoral District in Moscow. The Presidium of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet was instructed to disseminate the proposals and remarks made to Soviet organizations during the election campaign; the Presidium is to take measures to implement these proposals. It was proposed that the UzSSR Council of Ministers and the republic's Gosplan review the voters' instructions and take them into account when formulating current and five-year plans.

The tasks of the republic's party committees to improve their operating style and methods were viewed in light of the positions and conclusions in Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech. The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms were instructed to discuss tasks for further improvements in the operation of the party apparatus.

Measures to accelerate the construction of chemical projects in the republic were discussed in light of the decree of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It was noted that in 1983 large capital investments were made in the sector for construction and modernization. At the same time, deadlines were missed at a number of important projects; urea production capacity was not installed in Chirchik and large amounts of capital were not fully put into production. Specific directives to ensure the start-up of projects under construction at mineral fertilizer production enterprises were given to the Navoi, Samarkand, Tashkent and Fergana party obkoms; to the Ministries of Construction and of Installation and Special Construction Work and to the Navoi Construction Administration.

The work of the Samarkand Party Obkom to ensure the implementation of the achievements of science and technology into the economy was reviewed. Also

reviewed was their work to increase the technical level and quality of production. It was noted that there are many shortcomings and omissions in this very important matter. The Buro obliged the Samarkand Party Obkom to increase the level of party leadership by implementing the achievements of science and technology and the proposals of industrial innovators into the economy.

Discussions also concerned further improvements in the organization and conducting of united political days in the republic. The task of providing political information on problems of internal and external politics was set forth. Another task set forth was to strengthen the ties of party election organizations with communists and the broad masses of workers.

The work of the Animal-Breeding Scientific Production Association of the UzSSR Ministry of Agriculture in complying with government directives was discussed. The attention of colleagues in the Ministry and the Association management was directed toward serious shortcomings in the activities of the Association and its subdivisions. The Buro obliged the UzSSR Ministry of Agriculture and the Association to significantly increase the quality of breeding work.

A complex set of measures to be taken by the UzSSR Communist Party for improving their personnel work was discussed and approved.

The Buro examined the state of and measures for the further improvement of work among women. The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the Councils of People's Deputies ispolkoms and trade-union and Komsomol organizations have been directed to: 1) improve their work among women, 2) diligently increase women's social-political and labor activity, 3) improve working and living conditions for women and 4) protect the health of mothers and children. It is proposed that party committees improve their efforts to promote women to leadership positions.

The Buro also discussed and approved necessary measures for several other problems of party and economic structure.

12595

CSO: 1830/382

REGIONAL

TURKMEN SUPREME SOVIET ON IMPROVING WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 25 Mar 84 p 2

[TurkmenINFORM report: "Standing Committees of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] A meeting of the Permanent Commission on Work and Everyday Problems of women and the Protection of Maternity and Childhood of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet was held on 23 March in Ashkhabad. Its purpose was to discuss the compliance by local Councils of People's Deputies with the requirements of the law concerning work and social protection of women working in agriculture.

The main speaker, O. Bayramdurdyev, chairman of the Ashkhabad Oblast Council of People's Deputies Ispolkom, and other deputies noted that specific work is being done in the oblast to improve working, recreation and living conditions for women. Other work is aimed at paving the way for enabling women to combine industrial and social-political activity with maternity.

At the same time, a review showed that the production and social-cultural conditions on a number of farms in the oblast do not at all satisfy modern demands nor come up to achievable levels. There is little mechanization of labor-intensive tasks in animal husbandry, where mainly women are employed. Many kolkhozes lack sanitation-personal service facilities or have let them fall into disrepair.

Women workers are insufficiently provided with special clothing, footwear and means of individual protection.

There are shortcomings in medical service for women and children. The demands of the rural population are not being met for various types of services, particularly those which lighten women's housework and allow them more free time.

The Commission on Women's Labor and Everyday Problems and the Protection of Maternity and Childhood of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet recommended that the executive committees of oblast and rayon Councils of People's Deputies adopt practical measures to: 1) correct the above shortcomings; 2) create favorable working conditions for women in agriculture; 3) reduce as much as possible the amount of manual and physically difficult labor; and 4) improve the level of municipal and everyday services and retail service in the villages.

Appropriate decisions on the above questions were adopted.

12595

CSO: 1830/382

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN CC CP BURO ON SLOW DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMER GOODS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Mar 84 p 1

[Article: "In the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party"]

[Text] At its regular session the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro discussed the way to fulfill the Georgian CP Central Committee decree of 19 June 1983 "Regarding the Passive Relationship to the Output of Consumer Goods on the Part of the Management and Party Organization of the Tbilisi Electrical Railroad Car Repair Plant imeni Stalin". The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro noted that on the whole the situation continues to remain unsatisfactory, despite the measures taken at the enterprise to increase the consumer goods volume in terms of total production. The plant administration and party organization do not completely use the possibilities for increasing the volume and expanding the products list of consumer goods. Specific measures to be accomplished were proposed to the chief of the plant T. G. Dzhabauri and secretary of the party committee R. D. Sankidze for the purpose of reaching the high goals of the current five-year plan for the output of consumer goods, which accord with the potential capabilities of the enterprise.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Secretariat, after hearing the information of O. I. Zakandze, secretary of the Zhinvali GES Party Construction Committee about the introduction of a district contract at the construction project, approved the work to be carried out in this direction.

The introduction of the district contract created grounds for an acceleration of the pace of construction and a rise in labor productivity, for economizing on material and labor resources, and for reducing loss of work time and improving work discipline. The interaction of workers at different levels of production was strengthened and the collective responsibility rose not only for quantity but also for quality of end production.

It was recommended to the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms that they assist in every way in promoting advanced forms and methods of organization and motivation of labor and in introducing them widely at the constructions of the republic.

After hearing the report of the State Committee of Agricultural Production Deputy Chief R. Sh. Kakuliy, on the results of the use of the raise in purchase prices for agricultural production sold to the state by low-profit and unprofitable kolkhozes, sovkhoses and interoperational enterprises, the Georgian CP Central Committee Secretariat evaluated positively the work performed. Measures were signed toward strengthening the economy of low-profit and unprofitable industries and ensuring the liquidation of unprofitableness of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and interoperational enterprises by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

At the session of the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro and Secretariat, some other problems of the economic and social-political life of the republic were also examined.

12410

CSO: 1830/391

REGIONAL

TURKMENS REGRET NEGLECT OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 5 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by O. Kuvandzhaliyev, journalist, Krasnovodsk, under the rubric Follow-Up on a Letter: "By the Walls of the Legendary Messerian"]

[Excerpts] We old-timers of Madau observe with pain in our hearts as the monuments of Messerian -- priceless treasures of the Middle Ages -- vanish, crumble away. Here we really need the help of the newspaper! And at the same time wouldn't it perhaps make sense to tell all the readers what these architectural masterpieces are like!

Amangel'dy Rakhimov, teacher
Kizyl-Artek'skiy Rayon

With feeling I read through a letter from a good friend of Turkmen writers, the prose writer and translator Vladislav Anatol'yevich Bakhrevskiy. The author of the book "Shakhir," devoted to the great Makhtumkuli, writes about his secret dream -- to see the ruins of the legendary Messerian. Stories about the great poet mention that Makhtumkuli and his older friend Nury Kyzym ibn Bakhra visited these places in search of truth. On one of their trips, along the way from Bukhara to Atrek, Nury Kyzym fell gravely ill -- Makhtumkuli did not bury the remains of his mentor in accordance with the canons of Islam, at the place of his death, but transported them to Dakhistan.

And now V. Bakhrevskiy has decided at any cost to visit the places that were so close to the main heroes of his book.

Around the main mansoleum are situated four small ones. As recently as 1947 there were seven. From the effects of the elements, the rains and winds, their foundations have weakened to the point where you marvel that they are standing. Unique in their architectural style, completely different from the architectural works of Khorasan and Khorezm, the priceless creations of the hands of ancient masters may tumble down any day. The eastern wall, made of fired brick, has already collapsed. A gaping hole has formed in a clay wall, which is staying up miraculously and will topple in the first heavy rain.

The last major repair was done in 1914 under the leadership of a Madau resident by the name of Sadyk. The people still pronounce this name with reverence. It is difficult to say anything in justification if poor shepherds protected the mausoleum for us for ten centuries and those who are living now can't preserve monuments that have nationwide significance.

V. Bakhrevskiy was wandering through the ruins looking for something. He was trying to reach inscriptions in Arabic and Farsi. I tried to call to our guest to invite him to rest after the long journey. Kayum-aga motioned to me to stop: "Don't disturb him. He is looking for the grave of Nury Kyzym." But all of Vladislav Anatol'yevich's attempts to find the burial place proved futile.

I have been here more than once, in the kray museum established through the efforts of the principal of the local school, Durdy Kurbanov. Its exhibit consists of unique finds from the site of ancient Dakhistan. Among them are traces of the activity of people who lived ten centuries ago -- arrowheads and spear tips, ceramic oil lamps, toys and dishes, pitchers and adornments. In a word, solicitous hands have assembled a rather good collection connected with Meshed-Messerian. The oldest and most valuable item is from Sokhr-Kaly. It is a picture on a piece of ceramic of a tiger rending a wild bull. This wonderful work of an ancient artist truly staggers the imagination.

Young women of Madau also deserve credit in the founding of the museum. They wove rugs that immortalized the images found on the monuments and relics of Meshed-Messerian.

When we began to speak about preservation of the monuments, Durdy Kurbanov was transformed: "I was elected chair of the branch of the Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments in the village soviet. Where haven't we turned to request help in preserving the priceless monuments, but all in vain! Every day is precious."

Arriving in the rayon center, Kizyl-Atrek, we first of all stopped in at the rayispolkom. There we were shown a thick folder of correspondence. More than ten official letters requesting assistance in preserving the monuments had been sent to oblast and republic organizations, but not even one response that was the least bit comforting had been received. The management of the Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Turkmen SSR wrote that the Ministry of Culture of the republic must deal with these problems. The ministry stated that restoration work is not provided for in the plan. Another response was still more laconic: "There is no possibility." But who, if not the Ministry of Culture itself, should plan such works of state significance?

After my arrival in Krasnovodsk I visited the oblispolkom and the oblast branch of the Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments. They devote considerable attention to the architectural heritage of the kray. As early as 1978 the oblispolkom adopted a special resolution

"On the Condition of Archeological Relics and Architectural Monuments in the Territory of Kizyl-Artek'skiy Rayon."

"However, up to the present time citizens, inhabitants of Kizyl-Atrek'skiy and Gasan-Kuliyskiy rayons, have been able to carry out the destruction of the medieval site with impunity, conducting unauthorized excavations and carting off the unique bricks, using them for the construction of residences and domestic structures. Thus a winter club, the kolkhoz office, the village soviet building and a branch of the communications center, as well as more than seventy percent of the residences in the village of Madau, are built of medieval brick. Also constructed of it are almost all the domestic buildings for livestock and fowl, enclosures and so on."

These lines are taken from the above-mentioned resolution of the oblispolkom.

The deputy chair of the oblast branch of the Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the TSSR, Yekaterina Pavolvna Boby', reports:

"The area of the Meshed mausoleum is surrounded by a trench. Signs have been installed prohibiting the entrance of motor vehicles and excavations of any kind. There are two guards. But this, as you can see, is inadequate. This is why we not only have placed the question of restoration work before the Ministry of Culture of the republic but also have requested construction of a barrier around the site. But up to the present time this matter remains unresolved."

The destruction of the ancient buildings in an inexorable and irreversible process. Won't it be too late when we suddenly realize this? Will future generations forgive us?

One would like to believe that monuments of worldwide significance will be admired by our descendants, and for this reason it is essential to protect them, at least until the start of restoration work. To preserve a priceless national inheritance is a matter of our honor.

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REGIONAL

BOOK ON NEW SOVIET RITUALS IN UKRAINE, MOLDAVIA REVIEWED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 84 p 3

[Review by Boris Oleynik, administrative secretary of the USSR Writers Association, of book "Traditsii, obryady, sovremennost'" (Traditions, Rituals and Contemporary Life), Politizdat, Ukraine]

[Text] Our society has its own Socialist civilization, its code of rules governing "good manners," its customs, traditions and rituals that have evolved out of the Soviet way of life. Moral and ethical orientations are esteemed the same as juridical laws. We support each new sprout on the field of tradition and ritual with respect, flexibility and tact. To a significant degree, such outgrowths help to create a moral and ethical climate worthy of the Soviet person.

The Ukrainian "Politizdat" has released a collection of "Traditsii, obryady, sovremennost'", prepared by the interrepublic branch of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Academy of Social Sciences under the Ukrainian CP Central Committee with the collaboration of practical workers, ethnographers and party and soviet workers. This is a successful attempt to disseminate accumulated experience. In our republic, particular attention is paid to this area of intellectual life. The very act of organizing the assimilation of new rituals has found a harmonious structure. Commissions on Soviet traditions, festivals and rituals have been created under the UkSSR Council of Ministers and all ispolkoms of local soviets. There is a resolution in effect on these commissions. It is significant that help is provided to them by about 25,000 support groups.

The book begins with an introductory article by Mariya Andreyevna Orlik, deputy chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Commission on Soviet Traditions, Festivals and Rituals.

This, of course, is a needed and useful book. In the first place, it interprets the experience of the Ukrainian SSR and the Moldavian SSR in their own national material. In the second place, the authors demonstrate convincingly how the "single-family feeling" is interpreted in rituals, and how the process of mutual enrichment is also going on in this realm, promoting the emergence of the common Soviet traditions of fraternal peoples.

The birth of a new ritual commemorating those who died on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War shows just how delicate and subtle this realm is.

"Memorial Day" became a truly national day not only because of its mass character but because of its very style.

I grew up in the small Poltavian village of Zachipilovka, which had some 360 farmsteads at the beginning of the war. Consider that there was not one of them that was not visited by grief. Many breadwinners, including my father, did not return from the field of battle.

In the first difficult postwar years, when the entire energy of the society was concentrated on reconstructing what had been destroyed, we did not have much time for our own personal affairs. As the years passed, we put our lives in order and settled down, and then one day our village uncles who had served on the front and those a little younger all got together and decided to do something in memory of their fallen brothers. They constructed a small brick pyramid, topping it off with a simple tin star. And they inscribed on it the family names of those who did not return from the front. I saw a lot of war memorials in bronze and granite, but that one in Zachipilovka, which still stands white today, evokes in me a gripping feeling of gratitude to my countrymen.

And somehow, all by itself, "Memorial Day" came to be observed on the 8th and 9th of May. The entire village assembles and everyone spreads out an embroidered towel, inviting all to break bread in memory of a father, brother or son.

Years passed and on that day they also began to remember those who departed life in peace-time, for they also forged the victory.

I recall this to emphasize the fact that everything new in rituals can only then take root and become national when it is in harmony with the traditions, with the entire complex of time-honored human concepts of good and evil, honor and conscience. For every tradition is above all remembrance.

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REGIONAL

UZBEK LABOR DEMOGRAPHICS DETAILED IN NEW BOOK

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNIYYE NAUKI V SSR in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec 83 (signed to press 3 Oct 83) pp 119-123

[Review by G.P. Merkulova of book "Sotsial'no-ekonomicheskiye problemy ispol'zovaniya truda molodezhi v Uzbekistane" [Social and Economic Problems of the Utilization of Youth Labor in Uzbekistan], edited by R.A. Ubaydullayeva, UzSSR Academy of Sciences Economic Institute, Tashkent, 1982, 96 pages]

[Text] The book has three chapters. The first chapter is entitled "Manpower Resources of Uzbekistan Under the Conditions of Developed Socialism." From the quantitative point of view, manpower resources are the totality of the working-age population and those persons beyond the limits of this age group who are able to perform socially useful work. The quantitative and qualitative limits of manpower resources do not coincide. The active work force, as opposed to the potential work force, has a relatively higher level of special training, skills and physical abilities.

The relative share of specialists within the manpower resources of Uzbekistan is increasing, as it is in the country as a whole. Thus, whereas the population of the republic was 2.3 times as large in 1979 as in 1940, the number of specialists working in the national economy was almost 19 times as great.

The limits of the category "manpower resources" are gradually expanding, which is related to the change in the nature and content of labor, to the creation of conditions transforming labor into a primary necessity of life, to the increase in the working life of pensioners and to the intensification of instruction with the participation of students in productive labor. In 1981, the number of pensioners in the USSR exceeded 48.7 million, and it is expected to double by the end of the century. In the UzSSR, the number of pensioners increased from 976,000 in 1966 to 1,844,000 in 1981 (page 11). In the opinion of the authors, most pensioners retain their capacity to work for some time after retiring from work.

The high natural growth in the population of Uzbekistan presages a substantial increase in the size of manpower resources. In 1981, 355,100 young men and women born in 1965 entered into the working-age population of the republic, and by the end of the century, there will be even more 16-year-olds, for the birth rate in the 1980's already exceeds 500,000 per year (page 12). The role of youth in the formation of manpower resources is increasing accordingly.

In 1980, employment of the able-bodied population of Uzbekistan was approaching 80 percent, whereby the share of persons up to 29 years of age, according to 1979 statistics, was 48 percent of all employed persons (page 16). In the UzSSR, there are rayons in which manpower resources exceed the economy's requirements for manpower. This is particularly true for rural areas and small towns.

In Uzbekistan, youth comprise almost half of the employed. At the same time, in 1975 alone, the share of persons under 30 years of age among those changing jobs in industry was 72.3 percent of the total number who announced that they were leaving their jobs. Thus labor turnover is mainly a problem of the rational use of youthful manpower resources.

The second chapter is entitled "Problems of Involving Youth in Social Production." On 1 January 1981, the average annual number of workers and employees in the UzSSR was 4.1 million, of whom 1,013,100 were kolkhoz farmers. Compared with 1970, the total number of employed persons increased by 1,417,400. There are 4,047,000 students being taught in general schools; 239,000 in PTU's [vocational-technical schools], including 163,900 in SPTU's [rural vocational schools]; 237,700 in tekhnikums and 278,100 in VUZ's. There are 35,000 scientists in the republic (page 22).

In the last 20 years in Uzbek industry, the share of workers operating machines and mechanisms increased by 9.2 percent, whereas the share of workers performing manual labor declined by 11 percent (page 30). The increase in the number of young people performing mechanized labor in industry is occurring mainly on the account of professions requiring medium skill levels. The rate by which manual labor is being replaced by mechanized labor is lagging behind the demand for skilled mechanized labor.

In 1977 in Uzbekistan, 55.5 percent of all workers aged 30 and under had a secondary-school education, 10.9 percent had a higher or incomplete higher education, 12.8 percent had a special secondary education and 20.8 percent had not completed secondary school, including 11 percent who were content with a primary education (pp 32-33). In agriculture, the educational level of youth was below average and in industry it was above average. The inadequate development of secondary special and vocational-technical education determines the lack of manpower at the same time that the educational level of youth is relatively high. Sixty percent of secondary-school graduates throughout Uzbekistan and about 65 percent of such graduates in rural areas come to production with no vocational training (page 34).

The following indicators testify to the extension of the system of vocational and technical education in the UzSSR: whereas there were 73 PTU's in the republic in 1960, there were 447 in 1979, including 241 SPTU's. In addition, 72 technical schools are in operation. A gradual transition of all PTU's to secondary schools is planned (page 35). In the years 1970 through 1979, 124,600 PTU graduates were sent to industrial enterprises, 295,400 to agriculture, 126,300 to construction projects, 21,700 to transportation and communications organizations and 7,000 to trade and public catering organizations (page 36). Youth belonging to native nationalities comprise 80 percent of PTU students and 93 percent of SPTU students. Young women make up only 25.7

percent of students in urban PTU's and 14.6 percent of SPTU students. The network of evening vocational-technical schools is inadequately developed. The author notes that rural youth studying for industrial occupations in the cities often do not work in their speciality and return to rural areas. One of the reasons for this phenomenon is the discrepancy between the territorial distribution of the rural population and the industrial projects. The following can be named among the deficiencies in the organization of instruction in vocational and technical schools: unclear planning of the training of skilled workers; lack of material motivation of youth to receive a skilled-labor occupation through training in a PTU, because on-the-job training is much faster; diminished demands on the level of instruction in PTU's as well as directly in production, where 68.5 percent of the work force is trained (page 38).

In 1979 in the UzSSR, there were 43 VUZ's and 272,900 students. The number of students was 1.6 times greater in 1979 than in 1965. The proportion studying at regular educational institutions increased from 40 to 54 percent. In 1979, 105,000 people received diplomas from VUZ's and tekhnikums (page 40). In Uzbekistan, as in other union republics, the time has come where it is necessary to change the relationship between those studying in VUZ's and those in tekhnikums in favor of the latter. Here, as in other parts of the country, the graduates of secondary schools are mainly oriented toward entrance into a VUZ. A study of the vocational plans of eighth-graders gave the author cause to speak of the appearance of some positive changes in this area. Nevertheless, the proportion of recent schoolchildren striving to work in industries where manpower is especially needed is insignificantly small.

A specific and important problem for Uzbekistan is the redistribution of surplus manpower resources from rural areas to industry. Rural youths who come to the city to work are often not in a position to adapt to conditions that are new to them. Graduates of rural schools in Uzbekistan are less oriented toward continuing their studies than are those in other regions of the country; 50.2 percent of rural 10th-graders have their sights set on living and working at their place of residence, 19.2 percent in the city and the rest still have no clearly defined plans (page 47). The social origin and material situation of their families have a noticeable influence on the vocational plans of rural youth. Those who choose their work on the advice of their parents and under the influence of the school are more successful than others in adapting on the job.

The third chapter is entitled "Utilization of the Manpower Resources of Youth in the Economy's Most Important Industries." The author relates a certain decrease in the labor activity of the republic's population to the increase in the number of those in school and therefore separated from production as well as to a lengthening of the period of instruction. The beginning of the working life of youth is shifting from 16-17 years of age to 18 and older.

It has been noted that the greater the relative share of agriculture in the economy of one rayon or another of the republic, the greater is the coefficient of activity of youth manpower resources. In small and medium-sized towns, a significant portion of young people is still occupied exclusively with housework and the private plot. For persons with a higher education, the

level of labor activity is 97.2 percent; for those with a secondary special education, it is 92.1 percent; for those with a secondary education, it is 75.7 percent; and for those not completing secondary school, it is 63.5 percent (page 66).

The dispersion of industry throughout the territory of the republic and the predominant development of industry in places with the greatest concentration of youth manpower resources permit better utilization of these resources. One of the ways to solve the problem of expanding employment is to liquidate the disproportion between the size of enterprises and the possibilities of attracting the youth of the native nationality to work there. For this purpose, it is desirable to locate branches of large enterprises in small and medium-sized towns and even to break up some enterprises. The complex development of localities is also necessary to avoid the rise of predominantly "male" and predominantly "female" towns.

A characteristic of Uzbekistan is the increase in the relative share of women among agricultural workers. The author accounts for this by referring to the greater mobility of men and the fact that it is easier for them to adapt in the cities. As a whole, there are reasons to make some conclusions on "the progressive nature of the reproduction of the population and work force of the republic" (page 95).

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REGIONAL

TURKMEN REPUBLIC SOCIAL SCIENCE SEMINAR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 30 May 84 carries on page 1 a 300-word article titled "Nurture Ideological Conviction" announcing a Turkmen Republic meeting on 29 May of social science teachers. Participants in the meeting were: M. G. Gapurov, Turkmen CP CC first secretary; V. N. Ivanov, CPSU Central Committee instructor, Turkmen Central Committee CP Buro members A. A. Boyko, V. F. Zhulenev, N. V. Makarkin, A. I. Tachkov, M. A. Charyyev, M. G. Shmidt and alternate members O. I. Ishankuliyeva, V. A. Khar'kov; Deputy Chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers R. A. Bazarova; Chief of the Department of Higher Education of the USSR V. K. Gorev; a number of Turkmen Academy of Sciences members, university department heads, and others.

Questions discussed centered on the topic of improvement in the teaching of social sciences, particularly in light of the program of elementary and professional education reform. Recommendations were made for raising the theoretical and ideological level of social science instruction, for developing research work in the social science departments, improvement in extracurricular work with students, and improvement in the level of social science methodology.

TURKMEN FIRE SECURITY NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 29 May 84 carries on page 3 a 400-word article titled "Strengthen Fire Protection" in which it is noted that the material loss only in the organizations and enterprises of the Turkmen State Committee for Material and Technical Supply during the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan exceeded 150,000 rubles as a result of fires. There was an 11 percent increase in the number of fires in this time. The peoples control organs of the republic have determined that fire security at many of the buildings of the Ministry of Material and Technical Supply does not answer current requirements. Indicative of the lax attitude of the leadership of the ministry is the fact that of 23 basic improvement measures for better fire security only 9 have been carried out in the last 3 years. The Turkmen Peoples Control Committee meted out punishments for these shortcomings as follows: the deputy chairman of the Material and Technical Supply Ministry was publicly reprovved, the director of the Tashauz Lumber Trust was given a reprimand, it was recommended that S. G. Bagromov, chairman of the Turkmen Ministry of Material and Technical Supply make his subordinates aware of their responsibilities with respect to fire security measures.

REGIONAL

STORY RECALLS DIFFICULTIES IN QUELLING BASMACHI RESISTANCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 May 84 carries on page 4 a 900-word excerpt from writer-journalist Ivan Bulanov's tale entitled "Sun of the Revolution." The tale is set in Khiva in the summer of 1920 and depicts the contribution of the newspaper INKILAB KUYASHI ["Sun of the Revolution" in Uzbek] to the cause of the fight against the basmachis and the entrenched backwardness of the rural population.

There was mistrust of the Russians' intentions to fulfill their promises to supply the local economy with grain in exchange for development of the cotton industry. The mullahs were warning farmers against believing "lame ducks...." Moreover, because the basmachis had destroyed the irrigation net at a time when crops were crowding out cotton in response to the cessation of grain shipments from Russia. Kamil Saygashev, the newspaper's editor, reassured the locals that what the mullahs and bays said of an impending famine if the regional economy switched to cotton growing, was unfounded.

The backwardness of the region was such that "the husband of a certain Fomina had abandoned her and her children out of protest against her habit of drinking tea." The editor marvels at the mentality that permits one to shoot people without sinning and at the same time to consider it a sin for a woman to drink tea.

The editor understands the newspaper's primary task to be "raising the authority of the party and those of its representatives who fought against the rule of the khans and against the basmachi bands. He realized the danger inherent in the bourgeois nationalists of Khiva who, after the revolution, joined the party in name and managed to get hold of positions of leadership and, while calling themselves bol'sheviks, to conduct policies having little to do with bol'shevism.

The paper was in the process of publishing a lead article entitled "An Appeal to Those Who Have Fled to the Sands" calling in the name of the authorities for a general amnesty for basmachis attracted by force or deceit to the Junayd bands. They were summoned to return to peaceful labor.

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